

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ance, industrial organization, transportation, commercial law, economic resources, and public service. Courses in French, German, and Spanish Correspondence will be offered with the special object of enabling graduates of the school to read and write letters in these languages and to understand the accepted forms of business correspondence. Two of the most important courses to be offered will be entitled respectively: "Corporation Finance" and "Industrial Organization." Among those who have been engaged to lecture on Corporation Finance are Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations in the U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor; Frederick P. Fish; Professor Edwin S. Meade, of the University of Pennsylvania; James F. Jackson, ex-chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission; C. C. Burlingham, of New York, receiver of the Westinghouse Company; Judge C. M. Hough, of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York; F. A. Cleveland, of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, and G. W. Wickersham, the New York lawyer. Among those who have been engaged to lecture on Industrial Organization are Frederick W. Taylor, expresident of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a leading authority on factory organization; J. O. Fagan, a signalman employed by the Boston and Maine Railroad, the author of the recent articles in the Atlantic Monthly entitled "Confessions of a Signalman," and Russell Robb, of the firm of Stone & Webster, Boston.

One of the most important features of the school will be the practical work required of each student in the summer. The object of this work will be twofold, first, to teach the student from practical experience and observation the elements of business that can not be taught in the class-room, and, secondly, to bring them in contact with the men with whom their life work is to be done. The school does not pretend to graduate men who will begin at the top or high up in their several lines of business. It does aim to teach them how to work and how to apply powers of observation, analysis, and invention to practical business problems.

## DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING TWO DEFECTIVES

To the Editor of Science: Inquiries from various parts of this country show that the newspapers have given wide publication to a yellow telegram from San José concerning the Lick Observatory. It was reported that the observatory carpenter, going violently insane, had driven the astronomers and a party of visiting students out of the buildings, that the telescopes were at the mercy of his wrath, and that he was overcome and put under restraint at the expense of a struggle. The facts are that the carpenter became mildly insane; that no one left the buildings on his account; that he was watched and could have been apprehended at any time; that he was not near the telescopes; and that he submitted meekly to arrest by the sheriff. A competent jury would probably decide that this mild lunatic was less harmful to the public than the penny-a-liner who took advantage of millions of helpless newspaper readers. Is the Associated Press at the command of such as he?

## W. W. CAMPBELL

## SORES ON COLTS

To the Editor of Science: Some ten or twelve years ago I had about fifty colts born on my farm. When they were foaled, they appeared without a blemish. But within ten days after, the hair would fall off a spot averaging two inches long and a half inch wide, leaving a raw sore, which would, in the course of ten days, heal over, leaving a scar. Shortly after, a new crop of hair covered the spot, which by its different "sheen" would render the location of the "sore" visible for several The location of this sore is invariably in the hollow of the hock joint, upon the external facies of the leg, with the long diameter perpendicular as the colt stands, thus being somewhat diagonal to the Tendo Achilles. Fifteen years of close observation shows it to be an invariable feature of a colt's life in Louisiana. A number of years ago I called the attention of Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, of Baton Rouge, La. (who needs no introduction